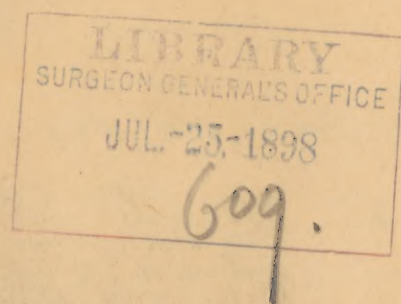
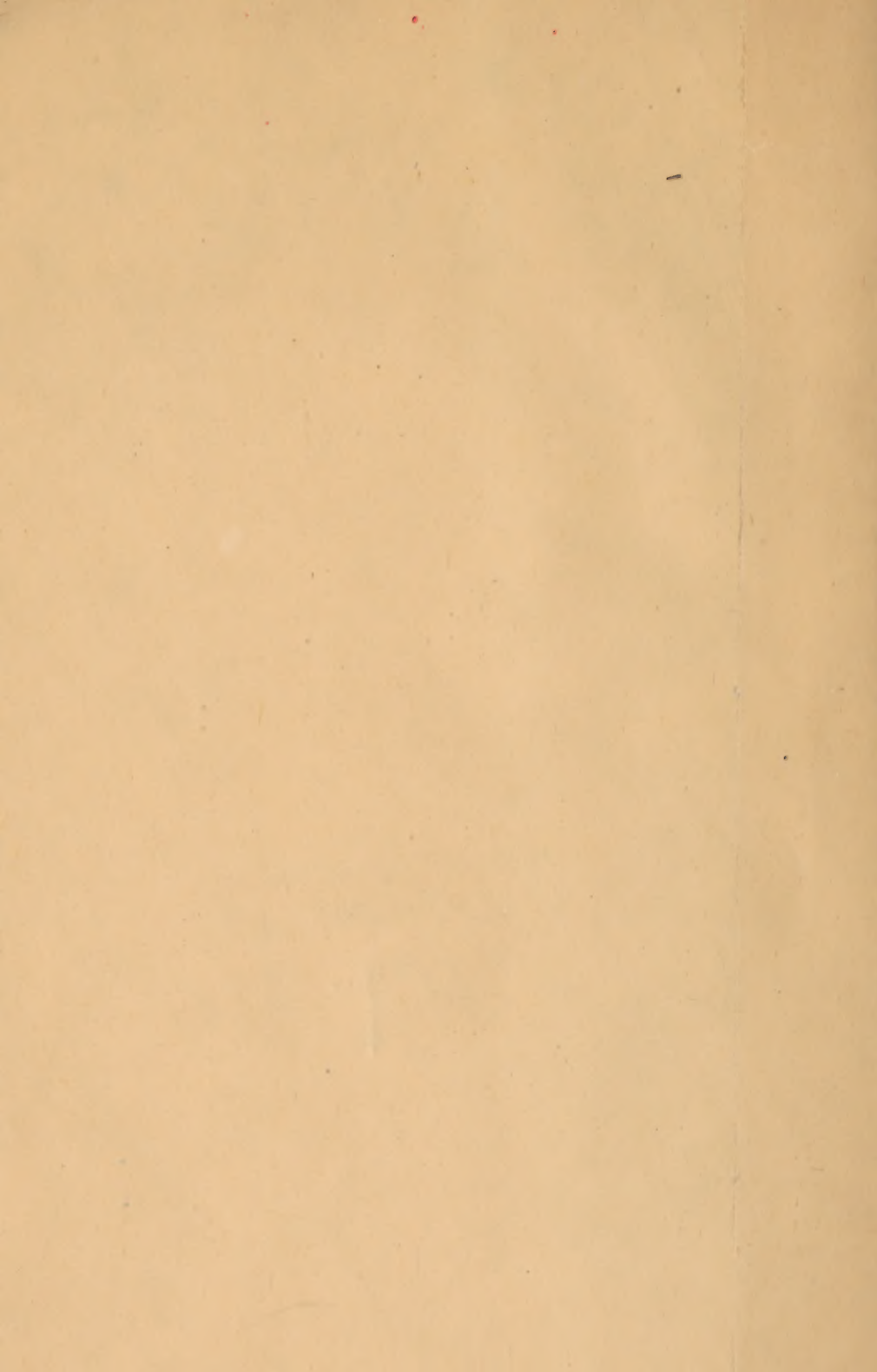


Exposure of the  
Conspiracies against  
The Philadelphia Univ. of med &





15 389

# EXPOSURE OF THE CONSPIRACIES

—AGAINST—

THE PHILADELPHIA

UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

—AND—

## THE GROSS SLANDERS REFUTED.

The Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery present the following for the consideration of those who desire to know the truth in relation to the status of said Institution, and the malicious slanders and conspiracies to destroy it, and to bring odium upon all connected with it.

### HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY

—OF—

### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The College was first organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved February 26, 1853, under the title of the American College of Medicine in Pennsylvania. The Charter reads:

"SECTION 6. That said College shall have power to teach all the branches connected with a thorough medical education; grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine to any such persons as shall have attended two full courses of medical lectures, one of which must have been in this institution, and completed a course of study of not less than three years, and possess the requisite moral and literary qualification for the same."

After having been in operation for several years, a Supplement was enacted by the Legislature, changing the name to the American Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. This Supplement reads:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the corporate title of the said American College of Medicine in Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby changed, and said corpora-

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE

JUL 25 1898

609.



*tion shall hereafter be known by the name, style and title of the American College of Medicine in Pennsylvania, and Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia.*

"J. M. THOMPSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"WM. M. FRANCIS, Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved the fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. "WM. F. PACKER, Governor."

"Attest, WM. M. HEISTER, Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The College at this time was situated between Fourth and Fifth streets and Race and Cherry streets. Though the building was small, everything was well arranged for thorough teaching of medicine, with a corps of professors unequaled in any college in Philadelphia. There were 114 matriculants during the session of 1860-61, and at its close 23 graduates left the college to enter into active medical practice.

The students so increased that the building became too small to accommodate them, when the beautiful and commodious buildings of the Penn Medical College was purchased, and the facilities for teaching were greatly increased.

In 1865, by a further supplement or act of the Legislature, the name was changed to that of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and reads:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the corporate title of the said the American College of Medicine in Pennsylvania and the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia be and the same is hereby changed, and the corporation shall hereafter be known by the name, style and title of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.*

"A. G. OLMSTEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"W. J. TURREL, Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved the twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. "A. G. CURTIN, Governor."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, held November 24th, 1866, by a motion, it was agreed:

"That the gentlemen acting as Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College and the Trustees of the late Penn Medical University should be henceforth the Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

Thus the Penn Medical University and the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, with all their charter privileges and powers became incorporated into the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Thus organized an able corps of medical teachers was appointed, and the influence of the school was greatly extended. The number of students was almost if not quite as large as those of its older competitors. The instruction embraced all the principles of practical medicine and surgery then known to the profession—Old School or Allopathy, Eclectics and Homœopathsists, including all the new resources and improvements instituted by the professors of the school.

The graduates of the school thus armed with the old and new weapons to combat disease, met with great success. This success of the graduates and the faculty became so well recognized that a diploma from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was a passport to secure the holder an extensive and lucrative practice.

On November 28th, 1868, at a meeting of the corporation of The Quaker City Business College, it was

*Resolved*, "That this College be created and the same become the Department of Arts of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

On the same day, at a meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery endorse the resolution of the Quaker City Business College, and do hereby constitute it the Art Department of the Philadelphia University, together with all its charter powers and privileges, and that the Seal of the University shall be adopted as the common seal of both colleges; and that all Degrees of Merit shall be conferred by the joint sanction of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery and the Corporators of the Quaker City Business College, except the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which shall be conferred by the Trustees of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

The following is an extract from the Charter of the Quaker City Business College:

"SECTION 3. That said Corporation shall have power to teach all branches of learning necessary for the thorough theoretical education of young men for the various duties and employments of life and to impart instruction in such other literary and scientific knowledge as may from time to time be deemed expedient.

"SECTION 4. The said Corporation shall have power to confer degrees of merit on such persons as shall have completed the prescribed course of study, and may be deemed sufficiently graduated in knowledge to merit the same.

"A. G. OLMSTEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"WM. J. TURRELL, Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.  
"A. G. CURTIN, Governor."

The aim of the Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was to build up a free and untrameled institution of learning, in which young men and women could receive a collegiate education at the lowest possible cost to the students, and to break down the exclusive and aristocratic monopoly existing in the older and illiberal institutions.

From its organization the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery has met with opposition and detraction from the medical sectarian schools and their adherents. Their envy and jealousy was first exhibited by the cry of "quackery" and "irregularity," and the circulation of false reports.

One of the first open movements of its enemies was the united efforts of the professors of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, who succeeded in getting the Legislature to request the Board of Education of the State to inquire into the matter and cite the Trustees to appear before them.

They met the Board of Education and faced their strange and incompatible antagonists—the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and the faculty of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

These faculties, through their attorney, Cadwallader Biddle, Esq., presented their complaint, and charged the school with teaching heresy and various other irregularities.

The charge was so puerile and ridiculous and so transparently the result of jealousy, that the Board of Education at once dismissed the subject.

The bogus diploma dodge had not yet been conceived; but a few weeks after their defeat, by some manipulation a charter was obtained, entitled The American University of Philadelphia, under the pretense that it was to be a colored school, which was organized and became a branch of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. The diploma trade now commenced, and at the same time they circulated the report that it was the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery that was engaged in the business. To make this appear they omitted the first part of their charter-name, "American," and styled their school Philadelphia University, and in some cases the American University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia. The recipients of these worthless certificates, to make them of use, said they were from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. They became so bold that the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was compelled, in self-defence, to prosecute the parties for publishing libellous articles. Many were the tricks and dodges



tried to injure the reputation of the college and break it up. During all this time Dr. W. Paine was doing all he could in the Philadelphia University Journal of Medicine and Surgery to expose the *diploma trade*, but it still went on.

We will give one or two extracts from the Philadelphia University Journal of Medicine and Surgery:

"Some of the would-be regular medical colleges of the city are giving complimentary tickets to students who had started to attend the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. One of these students, after attending for a short time, came and took out his tickets at the Philadelphia University and presented his complimentary tickets, stating 'that it was very true that that which cost nothing was worth nothing.' We are informed of other students that are taken at any price they will pay. How is it these schools advertise their fees to be \$140, and cry '*mad dog*' and '*illegitimacy*' because the Philadelphia University sold scholarships for \$75."—(See Journal Select Committee of Senate on the Alleged Corrupt Issuing of Diplomas by Medical Colleges, etc., Pa.)

#### "BOGUS DIPLOMAS."

"We have long since been aware that certain unprincipled and ignorant pretenders have associated themselves together, and adopted the name of some college, pretended to give lectures, and after a few weeks furnish each of their patrons with a diploma. But it is not until recently that we were aware of the fact that they had the audacity to get up a diploma purporting to represent a university which never had an existence, and the names signed to which are an entire forgery. Dr. Ramsey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Kelly, of Buffalo, N. Y., who visited our city a few days ago, informed me that they had seen a document of that kind which emanated from this city, and with exception of the title of the university, it was nearly a *fac simile* of the diploma of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. The title of this counterfeit diploma was the American University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia. \* \* \* A student of the University, Mr. Byrns, of N. C., states that a W. M. K. Dougan came with him to attend the university, that soon after he entered he fell in with one of these diploma counterfeiters and forgers and purchased one of their things, and has returned to N. C., representing himself a graduate of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. \* \* \* I have also been informed that these same villains have agents traveling through the country and have sent one to Europe peddling these documents."—(Extract from an editorial by Dr. Wm. Paine in the University Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Dec. 1, 1867.)

We might fill a volume with extracts from the University Journal of Medicine and Surgery for 1867-'68-'69 and '70, exposing the Bogus Diploma business. No one labored so hard to stop the business of diploma vending as Dr. Wm. Paine, and no one has been more slandered and abused for his efforts in this direction.

#### PENNSYLVANIA FRAUDS AND CONSPIRACY.

After trying every conceivable means to destroy our college, it was not until the fall of 1871 that the shadow of a chance was presented. At this time Mr. George O. Evans, agent to collect the war claims due by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania, of about three millions of dollars, was sick in Harrisburg jail. He sent for Dr. Wm. Paine, who, after learning from Mr. Evans the circumstances connected with his imprisonment, and the charges against him, he, with others, became his bail for \$100,000. Dr. Wm. Paine received from Mr. Evans certain documents which clearly proved the complicity of several STATE OFFICIALS in the transactions or crime with which Mr. Evans was charged. Many overtures were made to obtain these papers from Dr. Paine, and failing to get them by fair means they invented and adopted foul. They finally had their plans laid and so fixed that a committee was appointed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to investigate into the facts concerning the "Alleged corrupt issuing of Medical Diplomas by medical colleges existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Immediately upon the appointment of the committee, announcements were

made by all the papers in the interest of the parties, that Dr. Paine was engaged in the bogus diploma business and was to be put through. From the reports through the associated press it was evident that they intended to confound in the minds of the people the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery with the American University of Philadelphia, and make them believe that Dr. Paine was professor in the latter college and issued their diplomas. The committee met at Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Moyamensing prison. They labored hard to sustain the charges against our school, but failed to produce the evidence that a single diploma had been sold or improperly issued. The following extracts from the report of the committee are all the evidence that related to the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

#### EXTRACTS OF EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in the Senate Committee Rooms, Harrisburg, Feb. 7, 1872.

J. Dunbar Hylton was duly sworn, and testified that he was a graduate of Pennsylvania University, and had been professor of chemistry in the Eclectic College of Pennsylvania. His testimony relating to the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery is as follows: "I told him (Dr. Rand, of Jefferson College,) that I had a channel by which diplomas could be bought from the Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia University carried on by Dr. Paine; and if money could be furnished for the degrees they could be obtained, and the facts laid before the Legislature, and that I could obtain them for a child. From the way he talked I thought he would go into it. I called on Dr. Paine and told him I would like a diploma for a relative of mine. The relative was a baby of mine about two years old. I didn't tell him the age, though. I told him the name, John Dunbar Fuigal Hylton; and he was to have a diploma giving a medical degree. He was also to be Doctor of Laws and Languages. They were made out for him and shown to me; but these parties failed to pay the money that I expected, and I could not afford to invest the amount myself." \* \* \*

Q. Did you say that you called on Dr. Paine in regard to this diploma for your child?

A. Yes, sir; first of all Paine wanted me to sell diplomas.

Q. Did you call on him about this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he agree to grant it?

A. Certainly; it was made out.

This was the most direct evidence of J. B. Hylton in relation to the Philadelphia University.

The Committee met, as per adjournment, at Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, March 16, 1872.

John O'Brien was duly sworn, and testified. \* \* \* I am a bar-tender; was formerly a tavern-keeper.

Q. I suppose you are aware of the object of this investigation; I would like to have you give such information as you have?

A. Well, I cannot go down to dates. \* \* \* Dr. Terry came down to me and showed to me three diplomas, one from the Eclectic College, and two from Dr. Paine. He asked me if I could get some of the students that could not get through at the Jefferson College to buy them, and he would give me ten dollars for every one that I could make a sale of from thirty to forty dollars. I told him to fetch the diplomas down until I could look at them; he brought them down to the house, and I afterward took them down to his office and left them there. That was the last I saw of them. I sent Dr. Butcher over there, and he said he had got one from him, but did not pay anything for it. O'Callihan told me he bought it for five dollars.

Q. Bought it from Paine?

A. From Terry.

Q. From Paine's college?

A. From Paine's college. \* \* \*

Q. Did he bring you any diplomas?

A. He brought me three.

Q. Were they signed?



A. They were filled at the bottom, but the name was left out.

Q. Were they signed by any of the professors?

A. That I could not say.

Q. Did you see Dr. Paine's name to any of them?

A. I could not say that; I did not look at them closely.

Q. Did you make propositions to any parties to dispose of them?

A. Yes, sir; I did to one by the name of Marshall; but he had no money; he was a student of Jefferson College, and could not pass there; he was a Southerner.

Q. You offered to sell him one of Paine's diplomas?

A. I don't know whether it was Paine's or not; it was for Dr. Terry. \* \*

Q. Did you ever have conversation with Dr. Paine in relation to the sale of diplomas?

A. No, sir. \* \* \* \*

Q. Did you visit Professor Rogers in connection with anybody?

A. Yes, sir; I met Dr. Duffy at Eighth and Walnut; he said I was the very man he wanted to see. He says you know the agents that are selling diplomas of the Pennsylvania University, don't you? I said I knew several agents, and so did he. "Well," he says, "you can make money, and I want you to go up to one of the professors and tell him you know the agents. You know Hylton is a graduate of that college." I went with him and took a constable and another young man and saw Professor Rogers. I told him that I knew of two colleges, the Ninth street college and another college, but I did not know anything about his. Then he asked if I would testify, and I said I would. Duffy went in, I believe, afterwards, and found out what I had said, and he then asked me to meet him at twelve o'clock the next day. People told me to have nothing to do with Duffy, and he had me arrested. Drs. Hylton and Bissell are regular agents for this PINE STREET COLLEGE. The way they do is, they get a purchaser, the money is sent to BUCHANAN, and BUCHANAN then forwards the diploma to the party. Dr. Bissell showed me the names of thirty odd men to whom he had promised diplomas.

Q. From which college?

A. The PINE STREET COLLEGE.

Q. Did he show you any from the Ninth street College?

A. No, sir; only what Terry showed me. I saw two from that college that Dr. Terry showed me; that was at the beginning.

Q. You have told us all you know about this matter?

A. That is all, only Dr. Bissell wanted to get one from Pennsylvania University, or Jefferson; he did not care whether it was filled up or not. If it was an old one he said he could erase the name. Hylton told me he had one. He had Duffy's at the same time, and it was to be sold for three hundred dollars; both Hylton and Bissell were to sell it; but the money was not forthcoming; and he said Dr. Buchanan would give for the Jefferson diploma one hundred dollars. Dr. Hylton would not part with it without the money.

Q. This is J. Dunbar Hylton?

A. It is his brother. (This is evidently a mistake, for from all circumstances it must be J. Dunbar Hylton.)

Q. Where did you get Duffy's diploma?

A. He took it from the house some months ago.

Q. Is that the charge you are in here for?

A. I am here on the charge of larceny of goods belonging to Mrs. Duffy's house. Dr. Hylton had me selling his Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters to the taverns, and he was distilling them in the cellar. Mrs. Duffy told him to go and shut off the gas, and he asked me to go with him; I went into the house and he went up stairs with me; he said, "I am going to take some of these things with me and pawn them to buy alcohol for bitters, and can redeem them before Mrs. Duffy returns." He took them up, and I helped carry them. About a month after that he said, "Mrs. Duffy is going to have me arrested for the larceny of those goods. I have got myself into a fix." I heard him confess to Mrs. Duffy that he was the one that brought me into the house, and she gave him money to redeem the things. He got clear, and I am here; that is what I am here for.



Q. The diploma was not taken at that time?

A. Dr. Duffy's diploma had been taken weeks or months before, while Hylton lived there in the house. (Testimony of witness closed.)

With the examination of this witness the evidence in this investigation closed. For further particulars see Report of Committee on the Alleged Corrupt Issuing of Medical Diplomas, etc., etc., 1872.

The foregoing extracts embody all the evidence before the Committee that in any way or manner implicated in the least either Dr. Wm. Paine, or the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE and SURGERY, in the "alleged issuing of diplomas," while all through the investigation, witness after witness clearly proved that the AMERICAN University of Philadelphia, and Eclectic College of Pennsylvania, *did issue or sell diplomas*, and that their agents were offering them for sale not only in our own city and State, but in foreign countries. This Dr. Hylton, as seen by the evidence of John O'Brien, stole Dr. Duffy's diploma and other things out of Mrs. Duffy's house. This John O'Brien was serving a term of imprisonment for helping Dr. Hylton to take away the things from the house, and Dr. Hylton only escaped conviction by Dr. Duffy not appearing against him. The evidence against the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery would not have been admitted in any court of justice. Hylton, Bissell and Terry were regular agents for the sale of the diplomas of the American University and the Eclectic College of Pennsylvania. Both Hylton and Bissell, by their own evidence, were engaged in the dishonest business of selling diplomas, and they were evidently either bribed, or had some malicious purpose to serve either against the school or individuals connected with it. Even the doubtful testimony of these convicts and self-convicted thieves and liars did not show that any diploma had been illegally issued, sold or purchased by or from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Their testimony would have been received by every intelligent person with a great deal of doubt, and no impartial jury would think for one moment of convicting anyone upon such evidence. The inconsistency of the statements of the convict in Moyamensing prison, who had just completed a term of four years in the penitentiary for robbing Mr. Fisher, at that time President of the Board of Trustees of the School, must be apparent to everyone. And then that ridiculous and absurd story of the thief who stole Dr. Duffy's diploma that he might sell it; that he could get a diploma for his two year old child. Such a story is too absurd to demand the least consideration, especially when all the powers of the State, employing four of the best detectives of the commonwealth, aided by the combined talent and ingenuity of the politicians connected with the WAR CLAIM FRAUDS, having three or four million dollars at their command; together with the active co-operation of the Pennsylvania University, and Old School, Homeopaths, and Bogus Eclectic diploma vendors, with three months time to operate in; supplemented with abundance of money by the State; with the careful examination of the students and the records of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery from its first organization; yet with all these, not a single diploma could be found issued in an irregular way for the Committee to report.

The Committee's only pretence was the stories of a convict and a thief. Some one had told this convict that two of the diplomas he had seen were from Paine's college; yet he could not say that Paine's name was signed on them. The story of the thief was, that if he had had the money he could have bought a diploma for his two-year-old child. And this in the face of the fact that the politicians of the State and the Pennsylvania University were ready with thousands, and, if need be, hundreds of thousands of dollars to procure a diploma from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Yet not one was procured. Yet, the Legislature, on such a cob-web of pretended evidence, went through the farce of annulling the charter of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, knowing, as they did, that they had no power to render the charter void, as shown by the decision of Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court of the State, who said:

"The Committee had no judicial power, and could not turn itself into a court of justice to take jurisdiction, summon and try the Corporation for its offences. It was but a portion of the Legislative body, itself charged with a

function merely auxiliary to legislation. Its judgment was no more than the judgment of the body conferring upon it the power of inquiry. The act of 1872, repealing the charter, was, therefore, without legislative force and void. The Corporation is entitled to a trial in due course of law to ascertain its breach of duty before its charter can be taken away. A franchise is a valuable privilege, and is property in the contemplation of law, and the body possessing it is as much entitled to a judicial determination of its rights, or want of right to hold it, as a natural person is of his right to his lands or his goods." —(See decision in *Allen vs. Buchanan*, Legal Intelligencer, March 7, 1873.)

Thus, by this decision of the Supreme Court, the Act of 1872, repealing the charter, was void, and hence the charter powers and privileges of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery remain in force. The Trustees reopened the school with the determination that it should exist, and do good, notwithstanding all that had been said and done by its enemies.

The Trustees have done all in their power to make the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery an honorable as well as a useful institution, where both sex could receive a medical education, and no one, however poor, has been refused instruction; if they could not afford to pay the comparatively small fee, they were nevertheless received and instructed equally with those who could pay. In no case have the Trustees knowingly granted a diploma to an unworthy person; and, therefore, they were unprepared for the attack made upon the officers of the College, and its students, by some of the newspapers of the city.

#### THE LATE ATTACK ON THE UNIVERSITY.

In the month of March, 1878, the school was removed to 209 North Tenth street. The drug store in the building came into the possession of Dr. T. B. Miller, late Dean; and in the fall of the year he sold or bargained for its sale to one Garner Laydow. The school opened in October with a tolerably fair class of students, and everything worked harmoniously for a time.

The attack on the school in 1872, as already seen, was a conspiracy. Is this attack also a conspiracy? We think it is. But let us give some of the facts. Dr. Miller had some disagreement with this Garner Laydow, who, in the presence of one or more of the students, told his troubles with Dr. Miller, and then and there swore that he would ruin both Dr. Miller and the college. Since that time a systematic persecution has been practiced by this man against the College. In several instances, when students have inquired at the drug store for the college, they have, by his misrepresentations, been sent or taken away to other schools in the city or elsewhere. We have reliable evidence that Laydow boasted of having taken three or four students to another school, and received \$25 for each student. In fact, one of the students who graduated this spring was offered a diploma, without fee, if he would go to a certain school we could name.

These are a few of the instances that have been brought to our knowledge, of the efforts of this man to injure the school. From the evidence we are satisfied that Garner Laydow has been associated with the reporters from the first inception of their conspiracy to destroy the College, and injure all connected with it. But, after all the conspirators' efforts and the excitement caused by the press among the people and the church, what has been brought against the school? Nothing in fact. But what is the alleged wrong-doing by Dr. T. B. Miller? Let us see?

The school closed its winter term of 1879 and 1880 February 10th, 1880, with three graduates as Doctors of Medicine (not ten, as reported by the newspapers.)

The Trustees decided not to have a Spring session this year, and a committee was appointed to find a more suitable place for the school than 209 North Tenth street, and to report at their next regular meeting, March 5th.

On February 27th, two of the conspirators, John Norris and Lucius Maynard (newspaper reporters), the former the son of a late professor of the University of Pennsylvania, waited upon Dr. T. B. Miller, late Dean, and pretended that they desired to enter the college as students. After considerable conversation, Dr. T. B. Miller offered to take them as private students, when it was agreed



to meet in the evening to conclude their arrangements. They met in the evening, when John Norris paid \$25 as part payment for a \$100-certificate of scholarship, and received the following:

**CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP.**

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

*This is to certify, that, in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the holder of this certificate is entitled to two years' scholarship and tuition in the Medical Department of said College.*

*Witness the seal of the College, twenty-seventh day of February, 1880.*

*W. J. P. INGRAHAM, Pres. Board Trustees.*

*Attest: WM. MAJOR, Secretary.*

The Doctor then filled up with the name of John Norris the tickets of admission to lectures, but very foolishly ante-dated them to October 6th, 1879, the time the winter course of lectures commenced, as will be seen by the following copies of matriculation ticket and the professor's ticket:

*Philadelphia University of Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.  
Medical Department.*

*Matriculation, by John Norris. Session of 1879-80.*

*T. B. MILLER, M. D., Dean.*

*Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department.  
Admit Mr. John Norris to lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, by  
PROF. WM. HARGREAVES, M. D.*

*October 6, 1879.*

We would give copies of the other six tickets, but they would take up too much space, and are the same as above, except the name of professor and chair filled by him, which were as follows:

Anatomy and Histology, Prof. E. E. Wooster, M. D.

Surgery, Prof. Wm. Darmon, M. D.

Chemistry and Toxicology, Prof. John Kaye, M. D.

Theory and Practice, Prof. Wm. Hargreaves, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Prof. Wm. B. Orvis, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, &c., Prof. T. B. Miller, M. D.

But these did not quite suit their purpose, they wanted a diploma, which, the Doctor told them, they could not get until they had finished their terms of lectures. They wanted, they said, to practice medicine at once; and the Doctor, after some further conversation gave the following:

"This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. John Norris, in lieu of taking out tickets and entering the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, under the direct supervision of the Dean, is entitled to practice medicine from this date.

*T. B. MILLER, Dean.*

"Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, February 27, 1880."

Thus the conspirators caught Dr. T. B. Miller in their well laid trap. Though they failed to obtain the DIPLOMA from him, they raised the cry of "Doctor Factory," and called the certificate they had received a *diploma*, and they had the scholarship certificates and tickets of admission to lectures printed and spread before the people, and thus deluded many honest, simple-minded persons by making them believe they were MEDICAL DIPLOMAS, giving them the right to practice medicine.

That those who desire to know the truth and the difference between the certificates given to John Norris and the diploma of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, we give the following copy of diploma:

The Faculty and Trustees claim the right given by their charter to be the judges of what shall be taught, and also to decide on the qualifications of those entitled to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine. They have ever acted in good faith to the public and to their students. They have never issued or granted a *diploma* to any person until the applicant has first passed what each of the professors consider a creditable examination in his branch; and even not then until a vote has been taken on each candidate separately by the Board of Trustees, after each has been recommended by the Faculty.



The degree having been granted, the diploma is signed by each professor, and by the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees. No diploma has ever been signed in blank.

The Trustees have never received any pecuniary remuneration for their services. If any unworthy person has received a diploma the Trustees and Faculty have been deceived, as all men are liable to be. The best of men sometimes unwittingly make mistakes.

The Trustees admit that Dr. T. B. Miller, late Dean, did very wrong. And if he told John Norris that he could graduate by attending one course of lectures, he told him what he knew could not be done. And, furthermore, at that time Dr. Miller's resignation as Dean, member of Board of Trustees, and Professor, was lying on the table, waiting the settlement of financial matters, etc.

By the laws of Pennsylvania every physician who holds a diploma from a legal medical school, has the right to give a student a certificate to practice medicine under his direction.

We hold, that though Dr. T. B. Miller had a legal right, equal with any other physician, to give a certificate to John Norris, or any other student to practice medicine under his direction, if he thought him qualified to do so, but he did a great wrong to the College by adding "Dean" to his name, as he had no right as Dean of the College to give such a certificate. We must emphatically declare, that Dr. Miller did another very great wrong by ante-dating the tickets of admission to lectures after the winter sessions had closed. For all these wrongs and irregularities the Board of Trustees and Faculty severally censured Dr. T. B. Miller, and immediately accepted his resignation.

If Dr. T. B. Miller had done much more wrong than he did, the other members of the College cannot justly be blamed; for what he did was done on his own responsibility; and the public knew of the wrong done as soon as any of the Trustees or the Faculty. An institution should not be made to suffer because one of its officers does wrong unknown to the others, as is now the case with Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

#### ALBERT G. F. GOERSEN'S CERTIFICATE.

The "Record" men and others of the newspaper press of our city, are surely not so very ignorant as to conceive that every certificate given by a medical school or hospital is a *diploma*. They have, however, endeavored to make the people believe that the two certificates found at the residence of Albert G. F. Goersen, charged with poisoning his wife and her mother, were diplomas, and by virtue of which he became a doctor.

The first of these certificates reads:

##### UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

*Know all men by these presents:* That A. G. F. Goersen is a member of the University Hospital of Philadelphia, and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities thereof as a physician.

*In testimony whereof,* These presents are given by the officers of the University.

W. J. P. INGRAHAM, *President.*

WM. PAINE, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 5th, 1870.

This certificate is not a diploma, nor does it authorize him to practice as one of the physicians in the hospital, but merely gave him the privilege, etc., of a physician to visit the hospital, watch the treatment of the patients, and listen to the clinical lectures, as students and physicians have the privileges of attending the clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia Hospital, or any other.

He was not a "full-fledged physician," nor even a student, at that time, of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; but on April 18th, six weeks after he paid \$200, and thus became a life member of the University and Hospital, as seen by the following.

## UNIVERSITY AND HOSPITAL.

*Know all men by these presents:* That in consideration of \$200, Albert G. F. Goersen is a life member of the University and Hospital of Philadelphia, and is entitled to all the privileges and immunities thereof as a student of medicine.

*In testimony of which,* These presents are given by the legal officers of the University.

The Philadelphia University of  
Medicine and Surgery,  
Incorporated 1853.

W. J. P. INGRAHAM, *President.*

W. PAINE, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.

What is the difference in the privileges granted by the two certificates? By the first he could attend the Hospital clinics etc., and no more. By the second, he could not only attend the Hospital clinics, as every physician could do who obtained a certificate, but he could also attend all the lectures of the University of Medicine and Surgery, and enjoy all the privileges of a student as long as he desired. He would even have had the right to attend all the lectures delivered in the institution since 1870, and no one could have prevented him so long as he did not violate any of the rules of the University.

Neither of these certificates conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and he had no more right to practice medicine with them than he had without them.

The "Record" said the name of Goersen appears in the list of graduates. This is NOT TRUE.

The names of A. F. Goersen and G. F. Goersen, N. Y., appear among the Matriculants of 1870; but neither appears among the graduates of 1870, or since. The "Record's" statement that "Goersen's name appears in the list of graduates" is a *myth*, and like many of its other statements is without foundation.

## BOGUS DIPLOMAS.

The prejudice existing in the minds of many honest and well-disposed persons against our school is the result on the one hand, of willful misrepresentation, and on the other, a lack of knowledge of the various medical schools in our city.

There are no less than five chartered medical schools in Philadelphia, with University connected, with the name, style and title, viz:

1. University of Pennsylvania, formerly Philadelphia University.
2. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
3. Philadelphia University of Free Medicine.
4. Penn Medical University.
5. Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The last named being our institution.

With all these institutions in our city having the name "University" in connection with their style and title, it is not a matter of great surprise that persons not fully acquainted with these different schools should make a mistake as to their identity; or that they should be misled by persons who are disposed to mislead them.

Every intelligent reader of our newspapers knows that for years past every few months the cry of "Bogus Diplomas," etc., has been raised; and inquiries have been received by the Mayor and other officials as to the standing of certain medical schools, etc. The last one was March 29, 1880, the following being an extract from it:

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, )  
BERLIN, Feb. 2, 1880. )

*Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State.*

SIR: I regret to state that there seems to be a revival here of the sale of diplomas, purporting to be issued by an institution of learning in the United



States. Some weeks since a Mr. Pappenheim brought me a diploma engrossed on parchment in a very handsome style, and issued nominally by the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY at PHILADELPHIA, conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon Christopher Schuetz, living, as I understand, at Leipsig. It would appear that the diploma was offered to Schuetz, upon the condition that he would pay a sum of money for it. It bears the signatures of a number of persons claiming to be professors in the aforesaid University, at the head of them being the signature of JOHN BUCHANAN. \* \* \* \* \* One peculiar feature of the diploma was, that although evidently new and recently issued, it was dated 1872.

About ten days ago another and more serious case was brought to my notice. The judicial authorities of Prenslau forwarded a copy (which I enclose), of a diploma issued by the same alleged institution to Paul Christopf Erdman Volland, and signed by a faculty, at the head of which appears the same name, JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D. \* \* \* \* \* Something much more serious than the diploma itself, and that is the authentication of it by Philip A. Cregor, Notary Public, Philadelphia. \* \* \* \* \*

In this case, as in every other of which we have heard, the (so-called) Bogus Diplomas have been alleged to have been issued by the AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA, and signed by the same name, JOHN BUCHANAN. Yet, either from ignorance or design, some of the newspapers have charged the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY of Medicine and Surgery with being engaged or connected with this *diploma venting*, though they have not been able to produce a single diploma, either in our own country or any other, that has been improperly issued from our college. All that we ask *is justice*, and that the innocent shall not be made to suffer with the guilty. When a diploma of our college has been found that has been improperly issued it will then be right to charge our school with that disgraceful business, and not until such an event takes place. It is mean, cowardly, and infamous for any man or paper to charge our school or any other with such an offence unless it can be shown or proved. Our school for ten or fifteen years has been charged with selling or irregularly issuing diplomas, by some of the press. Now we ask that you either prove the charges or withhold making them.

We know we are poor, but poverty is no crime, or at least should not be. The Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery is, in truth, the poor man's college, where the sons and daughters of our toiling millions may have a chance to obtain a medical education at a minimum cost. There are thousands of men and women, the sons and daughters of workingmen, who are as well qualified by nature to study and practice medicine, as any of those whose parents are able to pay \$140 for a term of four or five months' lectures; and these should have a chance to develop the talents they possess. Our doors have always been open to this class of persons, and none for want of means have been turned away. If our school has not been as useful as we desired the cause has been the lack of means.

The Faculty has labored year after year almost without pay, often not receiving enough to pay their car fare. They were willing to do this, if they could be of service to men and women struggling to improve their condition. Not only have they given their time and labor, but have had to suffer all kinds of abuse and detractions from interested parties and a venal and corrupt press. But these difficulties will not prevent the Trustees and Faculty from endeavoring to make our college not only an institution of great usefulness, but an honor to our city and State.

Our charter powers and privileges are not exceeded by any educational institution in our State, and but for the persecution it has met, would to-day have been the first college in the State in its influence and in its usefulness.

We shall, as soon as possible, re-open our school, with a more extended course of instruction; our aim shall be, in the future, as in the past, to make the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery a School of Scientific MEDICAL PROGRESS, and a college in which the poor and worthy of both sex

may receive an education that will make them honorable and useful citizens, and a blessing to our race.

Respectfully presented by the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

By Order of the Board of Trustees,

W. J. P. INGRAHAM, President.

WM. HARGREAVES, Secretary.

## SUPPLEMENT.

The Following are the Statements of Several of the Trustees and Faculty, as Published in the Papers.

*Statement of Rev. Wm. Major, before the Preachers' Meeting, on March 1, 1880.  
From the "Record," of the 2d.:*

"I wish to present a brief statement in regard to the articles which have appeared in *The Record*, of this city, which reflect unfavorably upon myself.

"First. About one year ago, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. T. B. Miller, I was elected a Trustee of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and also Secretary of the Board. He requested this as a special favor, and I consented to serve, on the ground of personal friendship. Of course, I did not expect, nor have I ever received, any pecuniary advantage from the college for that or any other service.

"My election as Adjunct Professor of Physiology was without my desire or consent, and I have never delivered a lecture in the University, nor have I acted as a professor in any capacity whatever.

"As a member of the Board of Trustees and Secretary I was in a position to detect any irregularity in the proceedings of the college, if any had existed. But I can say, in truth, upon the honor of a gentleman and a Christian, that I have never known or suspected anything that was wrong in the administration of the institution until the charges against Dr. Miller appeared in the paper on last Saturday.

"Neither do I know of any bogus diploma that has been issued at any time. But, on the other hand, I do know that parties who attended the lectures failed to obtain diplomas, because, in the judgment of the faculty, they were not properly qualified, and, therefore, unfit to enter upon the practice of medicine."

"PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1880.—Mr. Editor: Will you please add the following item to what your reporter received at the Methodist Preachers' meeting this morning:

"The only certificate to which my name is appended, in your article of Saturday, is a scholarship certificate, and not a diploma or a certificate to practice medicine. These scholarship certificates, of course, can lawfully be sold to any one who may desire to purchase them. It is but just that this point should be clearly stated. I simply desire that the facts, so far as I am concerned, should be fairly presented to the public.

WM. MAJOR,

"No. 4025 Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia."



*Prof. John Kaye's Statement, in the "Pottstown Chronicle," of March 13th.*

"EAST COVENTRY, March 8, 1880.—Editor Chronicle: Having seen an article in your valuable paper of last week about what the press have been pleased to call the 'Philadelphia Doctor Factory,' 'Diploma Shop,' &c., &c., and also in the *Pottstown Ledger* of the 4th instant, in which my name appeared as being one of the Faculty, I would state for the benefit of friends and foes:

"First. That I attended two full courses of lectures, passed a creditable examination in each branch, or before each chair, viz.: Theory and Practice, Obstetrics, Surgery, Physiology and Hygiene, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Anatomy, Chemistry and Toxicology.

"Second. That in addition to this I attended a full course of Anatomical lectures, and dissected at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, from which institution I hold a certificate, signed by John B. Roberts, M. D., lecturer.

"Now as to connection with the 'Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery,' allow me to state that I was regularly elected to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, and also as a member of the Board of Trustees.

"And further, I feel proud of the position and connection with the college, because, to the best of my knowledge, there has never been a bogus diploma issued by the institution, nor did the Rev. T. B. Miller, M. D., issue a diploma. What he did do, and for which he became disconnected with the college, was the ante-dating of tickets of admission to lectures, and the giving of a certificate (unauthorized) to Mr. Norris to practice medicine under his (Miller's) direct supervision, all of which was at once denounced by the Board of Trustees and Faculty.

"In regard to Prof. W. Hargreaves and Rev. Wm. Major, let me say that those who know them, know that neither of these gentlemen would stoop to lend their aid and influence to the selling or granting of 'bogus diplomas,' or to the running of a 'bogus diploma shop,' and, so far as an investigation is concerned, it is courted, both as individuals and as a corporate body.

"The end is not yet, there are always two sides to a question

JOHN KAYE, M. D.,

Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, Phila. University of Medicine and Surgery."

The following was published in the *Bulletin*, April 9th:

*The Philadelphia University—Statement from a Professor—Denial of Bogus Diplomas.*

"Dr. William B. Orvis makes the following statement as to his connection with the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, which is printed on our habitual rule of giving everybody a fair hearing:

"PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1880.—Editor of the Evening Bulletin: Having noted your journalistic fairness in publishing a correct notice of an ordination service in which the undersigned bore a part of the responsibility, I will be very much obliged if you will publish the following statement respecting the Philadelphia University, with which my name has been associated in the public prints: \* \* \* Having been for four years a lecturer on Materia Medica in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and a portion of the time one of the trustees thereof—on resigning my place in its Board of Trust (which has been contemplated for many months), I certify that so far as known to me, no Professor in the University has ever signed a diploma in blank, or at all, until the name of the graduate to receive it was placed thereon, and that after a satisfactory examination by each professor in his separate department—save those receiving the *ad eundem* degree, which is ever understood to be but an honorary degree, by custom conferred on those who already have a diploma, one or more, from other colleges. Instead of ten, as reported in a city paper, only three diplomas were granted at the close of the past winter term, and those to the regular graduates after due examination, each having fulfilled the stipulated conditions, having attended two or more courses of lectures in this or other colleges. Nor to my knowledge, has any certificate of permission to practice medicine prior to graduation—which, however, is not a diploma, and is legally permissible under a preceptor, but has

never been authorized by any of the now acting trustees or professors—the recent act of the Dean in granting such certificate being highly disapproved and disavowed from the outset by the other members of the Faculty. Not willing to countenance what is wrong, I have carefully searched the records of the past in relation thereto, scanning the testimony of accusers and the defence, and have been unable to find proof of a single sale or issue of a bogus diploma from the University. Neither by the committee of the State Legislature, nor in answer to questions from Europe directed to the Mayor of the city, was any such proof elicited. Let a detective's eye search and see. A fault of one college, or one person, when two or more are on trial, does not prove another guilty. An irregularity of the Dean of to-day does not prove the irregularity of his compeers, or any prior irregularity of either.

"Item—Touching the charter of the Philadelphia University, a letter of inquiry was addressed to the Mayor of Philadelphia by a writer in Europe, a year or more since, to which the Mayor responded through a city paper, citing the decision of Judge Agnew, that the act of the State Legislature attempting to annul the charter was null and void, since the Legislature had no authority in the premises.

"Yours, very respectfully,

WM. B. ORVIS, M. D."

The following are statements published by the Rev. W. J. P. Ingraham, President of Board of Trustees:

The following were published by the "Evening News," free of charge; while the "Record," after abusing Mr. Ingraham, in a most outrageous way, charged him \$17 55, and put it in the advertising column, where few persons would be likely to see it:

*Ingraham's Reply—His Connection with the University of Medicine—A Clear and Candid Statement of the Gentleman's Relations to the Faculty and the Institution—How He Happened to Accept the position He Held.*

EDITOR OF THE EVENING NEWS:—In view of the misleading reports that have been industriously and extensively circulated respecting myself and my connection with the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, to the injury of my reputation in society, my usefulness in the church and the grief of my family, I feel that it is due to myself and to my friends and to the cause of Christianity that I should make a brief statement as to the origin and continuance of my connection with the above institution. About twenty years ago my son Henry was taken sick with diphtheria. I called in two regular physicians of high standing, one of whom was a personal friend; but notwithstanding their aid he died in a short time. On the day of his interment my son William was stricken down with the same disease, upon which a third physician was called in by the others. William lingered about ten days, when he died in great agony. By the instruction of our medical advisers, the only remedy used the whole night previous to his death was passing a feather dipped in iodine under his nostrils. Previous to this night they had used everything their skill could suggest.

On the day of his interment my wife and my daughter Sarah Jane were stricken in the same manner by the same disease. Already nearly heart-broken I could not bear to contemplate the probable loss of those so dear to me, and yet I could see no hope for their recovery under the same treatment.

About this time my attention was called by a friend to the fact that Dr. Paine had been successful in diphtheric cases. He was a stranger to me, but not knowing what else to do I called him in. In about a week my wife and daughter were both cured. It will not be surprising that I became ardently attached to him, and employed him as my family physician. In subsequent cases of a serious character with other members of my family, he was equally successful, and my confidence in his skill became fully confirmed, and I looked upon him as a friend and benefactor to my family.

Being actuated by these sentiments, I promptly and cheerfully accepted Dr. Paine's invitation to become Vice-President of the University, about fifteen years ago, as he was the Dean of the Faculty. I continued in that capacity until his retirement a few years since.



Being personally acquainted with his successor, Dr. T. B. Miller, who was a minister in good standing in the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, besides being a professor in the institution, I now consented to become President of the Board of Trustees, which position I have continued to hold, and I now distinctly and deliberately say, that so far as I have any knowledge, there has never been a medical diploma illegally or improperly issued from the institution since I have known it: in other words, no diplomas have been issued, so far as I know, without evidence of a full two years course of study or its equivalent and a satisfactory examination before each professor, *ad eundem* degree excepted. Neither have I known of any other irregularity till the one which has recently transpired, and in the unfortunate case into which Dr. Miller was led no diploma was issued, but what was done on that occasion was done by him on his own responsibility, and the public were aware of the matter as soon as I was.

And I also declare that I never received any remuneration whatever, either directly or indirectly, for my services to the institution, neither have I ever expected to receive anything, but retained my position under the impression that I was to some extent serving the cause of humanity by doing so. I feel that a grievous wrong has been done me by recent publications, a wrong which can never be fully rectified in this life.

The public are invited by me to produce any bogus diplomas ever issued by the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Not one of the diplomas that have been reported as having been sold either in this country or abroad bore the name of this University.

It is certainly not the fault of an institution if any person graduating therefrom has done wrong, for, of course, no reasonable person would expect that *any University* could guarantee the subsequent character and conduct of its students.

I appeal to the candid and unbiased judgment of all fair-minded men against the misrepresentation to which I have been subjected.

W. J. P. INGRAM.

N. B. I would also wish it distinctly understood that a diploma is a document certifying to the fact that the Faculty believes the person possessing it to be qualified to practice medicine or surgery, whilst a scholarship or tickets merely grant the privilege to physician or student to attend medical lectures or witness practical and surgical operations by the professors in the clinic or hospital.

Editorial of the "Evening News" on the foregoing communication:

It is the policy of "The News" to treat all fairly. Hence, we gave place to the defense of President Ingraham of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; but we feel called on to say that his communication does not seem to us to meet the points at issue. That he was drawn into the affair in one way or another is not to the point. The real issue is, were bogus diplomas issued? The public believe there were. The point of Mr. Ingraham that some slight departure from the correct name of the institution frees it from responsibility will not do. Diplomas are publicly reported to be in existence, with slight discrepancies from the proper name of the institution, but signed by its regular officers—including President Ingraham. Did he sign in blank, thus placing himself at the mercy of a dishonest party? Did he sign at all without knowing whether the rules of the institution had been strictly complied with? It will be better for Mr. Ingraham and all others, if they have a clear defense, to make it known. Irrelevant pleas do no good.

*A Specific Denial—President Ingraham Clearly meets all Charges Against Him.*

EDITOR OF EVENING NEWS:—In your issue of the 17th inst. you refer to my communication which you were so kind as to publish the day before as not fully meeting the case. A reference to the communication will show that I distinctly and emphatically declared that so far as my knowledge extended, no medical diploma had ever been illegally or improperly issued from the institution with which I have been connected, viz: "The Philadelphia University

of Medicine and Surgery." In saying this I did not intend to quibble or prevaricate, but I meant all the words imply, and I would here say again that I never signed a diploma in blank, neither have I ever signed a diploma in the case of any student till each individual member of the Faculty had formally reported that he had passed a satisfactory examination in their various branches of study. Fac similes of documents have been paraded before the public with, I believe, deliberate intent to deceive, they being called diplomas, when in fact they were merely certificates of membership in a free hospital granting permission to enter at all times and witness operations performed by the physicians of the institution. The presumptuous slanderers who have made such unwarrantable use of my name have had their unworthy designs facilitated by the want of knowledge on the part of the public in regard to the various medical institutions now existing in Philadelphia. For the purpose of leading to a proper comprehension of the case, I will enumerate, viz:

1. The University of Pennsylvania, formerly the Philadelphia University.
2. American University of Philadelphia.
3. Philadelphia University of Free Medicine.
4. Penn Medical University.
5. The Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The last named being the one with which I have been connected.

You say in a following notice that four ministers have been expelled for their connection with bogus colleges. This is a mistake; but one has been expelled, not, however, for this reason. And as for myself no one has yet been found to prefer charges against me.

Thanking you for your generous conduct in affording me an opportunity of vindicating myself in your columns, I remain your's obliged.

W. J. P. INGRAHAM.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found a disclaimer from President Ingraham of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, that any bogus diplomas were ever issued by that institution, or that he signed his name in blank, or ever knew or permitted any irregularity whatever. This is broad and sweeping, and meets the case, unless something definite of a contrary character can be shown. It should be noticed that certificates of membership are not diplomas, and should not be represented as such. We give space cheerfully, in the interest of right, to the clear denial made. It is such, and unless as clearly controverted, must stand.—*Evening News*.



